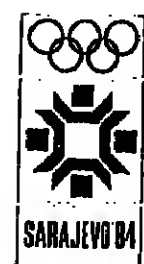


# SPORTS



## THE 1984 WINTER OLYMPICS OPENS ON FEBRUARY 8

JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH:

14th GAMES TO BE THE MOST REPRESENTATIVE

All the Sarajevo Olympic facilities are ready for the Winter Games. IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch told a press conference in Sarajevo. The 14th Winter Olympics will be attended by 49 nations making them the most representative to date. He voiced a great deal of praise for the hosts' Olympic preparations.

## Countdown to the Olympics

The population in the Olympic Village in Mottal, Yugoslavia, is growing rapidly.

The Olympics arouse vast interest around the world. The Yugoslav "Borba" newspaper publishes materials from its correspondent in Moscow, which stresses the enormous amount of attention being shown by the Soviet public in the Games.

Wishes of success to the Games come from all over the planet. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in an interview with the Sarajevo paper "Golub-djelo", said that the Olympics has always been a symbol of friendship and mutual understanding. He wished the 14th Winter Games complete success.

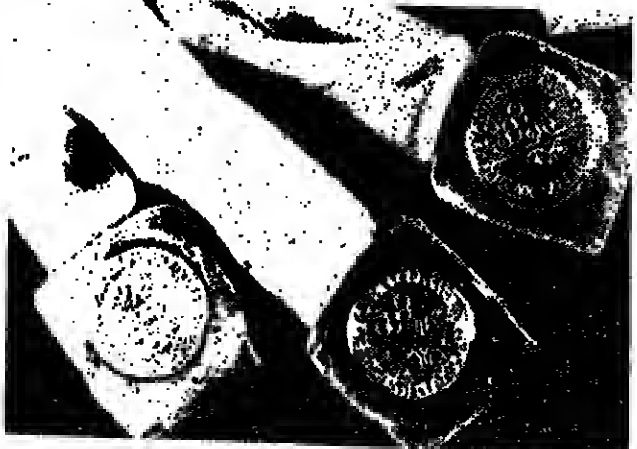
The IOC and its various committees have their work well underway. On February 4 in the building of the Sarajevo people's theatre the IOC session will open. The agenda is a vast one. Reports from the 1984 and 1988 Olympic organizing committees will be heard and decisions passed on the awarding of Olympic orders. IOC President J. A. Samaranch stated those countries keen to hold the 1992 Summer Olympics. So far these are: the towns of Brisbane (Australia), Delhi (India), Amsterdam and Rotterdam (Holland), Paris (France), Stockholm (Sweden), and the Winter Games — Lillehammer (Norway), Sochi (Bulgaria), Falun (Sweden), Cortina d'Ampezzo (Italy) and Berchtesgaden (West Germany).

While Olympic participants and guests are arriving in Sarajevo the Olympic flame relay is now in Yugoslav territory. The



IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch raises the Olympic flag opening the Olympic Village in Sarajevo, which will host sportsmen from 49 nations. He made a tour of village facilities and praised them lavishly.

Photo UPI-TASS



## Los Angeles minus Olympic flame relay?

The Greek Government has supported opposition by residents of Olympia to the commercialization of the Olympic flame relay for the 23rd Los Angeles Summer Olympics.

Olympia's mayor Spyros Fotinos claimed the reason for the opposition was the commercial aspect of the Games emphasized by the Americans, specifically the Olympic flame relay. He dubbed as blasphemous the decision at the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in charge 3,000 dollars per relay kilometre to anyone willing to

carry the flame across the USA. The Greek Government sports secretary, Kimon Koulouris said after his meeting with the organizing committee spokesman that the Olympic flame should not be used for money-making under any circumstances.

Greek sporting authorities declared that the Olympic flame which is to be lit on May 5 in Olympia could be laser-beamed via satellite direct to Los Angeles, which effectively means a 60,000,000-dollar loss for the organizers through the elimination of the Olympic flame relay.



GRECE. The Olympic flame has started its journey from Greece to Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, the capital of the 1984 14th Winter Olympic Games. By tradition the flame is lit from sun-rays in Olympia where the competition is crowned a four-year aperting period originated in ancient times. Greek athletes were accorded the honour of carrying it on the first, 85 km, stretch of the Olympic flame relay to an airport from where it was taken to Athens and handed over to Sarajevo representatives. It was later flown to Dubrovnik where the relay's two routes will pass in an easterly and westerly direction through 18 Yugoslav towns to arrive in Sarajevo on February 7. The next day at 2.30 p.m. it will light the Olympic bowl.

The photo shows Greek athletes on the first stage of the relay.

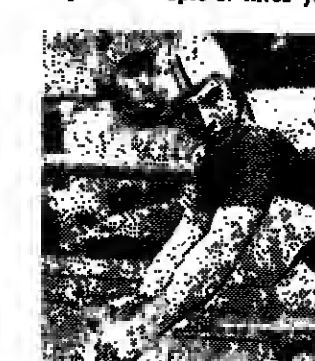
Photo AP-TASS

Left to right: the gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded to winners of the 14th Winter Olympic Games.

Photo AP-TASS

## Yenisei regains title

Krasnoyarsk Yenisei drew 4-4 with Bolvik of Sweden in the final return game to regain the European Winners trophy cup after a lapse of three years.



World champion Sergei Kaprylov won gold medal for Yenisei in the final winter championship. Campion was the strongest Soviet hockey team helped by coaches and the players' readiness to play. Yenisei won the first goal. Yenisei striker Sergei Kaprylov scored all of his team's goals.

Photo by Yuri T.

## A COPY IN CONSOLATION

The Brazilian football federation has decided to order a new copy of the Jules Rimet Cup from Britain which was awarded to world winners. The decision followed the decision to seek a new Cup won by Brazil in 1958. Mexico after being a ninth ago from the confederation headquarters.

## ZAKHARYAN WINS IN BRITAIN

USSR table tennis player Zakharyan has won the men's singles title in the British open championships in London, defeating top French player Brigitte Thiriet 3-1 in five sets.

British champion David Douglas won the men's title.

## FOOTBALL

The USSR's 47th football championship will get away on March 10, while the national cup will open on February 18. On March 7 and 8, Moscow Dynamo, Spartak and Shakhmat will play in European tournaments quarter-finals.

The USSR national will play friendly with West Germany on March 28, Cardiff on April 18, Poland on May 15 and England on June 2.

The Soviet Olympic side play host to Hungary in April in their final Olympic game for the 1984 Olympic



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US Marines, who make up the bulk of the so-called "multinational peace-keeping force" in Lebanon, are seeking to entrench themselves in that country as solidly as possible. American engineering units have completed the construction of underground bunkers in the area of the Beirut airport to protect personnel and military equipment. The heaviest clashes since the summer are raging in Beirut, its suburbs and in the mountainous areas, between the opposing sides. In the photo: an American Marine near Beirut airport. In one of the quarters at Beirut.

## FRIENDSHIP RALLY IN DELHI

Delhi. The construction of the steel plant in Bhilai has become an important landmark on India's road to economic independence. It also marked a new stage in Soviet-Indian friendly relations, said N.K.P. Saha, the government Minister

of Steel and Mines. He was addressing a mass rally of Indian-Soviet friendship staged in Delhi on the 25th anniversary since the commissioning of the Bhilai steel plant, the first major project built as part of economic cooperation between the

two countries. Also a speaker at the meeting was the head of the Soviet delegation, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Yemina Dymshina, who conveyed from the Soviet Government and people best wishes for success, happiness and prosperity to the Government and people of India.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Reagan's decision to run for the presidency for a second term has been described as "fatal for universal peace" by the United Socialist Party of Mexico. Reagan's aggressive policies throughout his present term of office have brought the world to brink of war, notes a statement released by the Party's Central Committee.

Police in India have confiscated a large amount of weapons and ammunition in a cleaning-up operation to eliminate a separatist base in the north-western state of Assam.

In Stuttgart, the trial has begun of K. Kler and S. Monheim accused of belonging to the Roder Meinhof group and of committing nine murders, including the "execution" of the major West German industrialist Henk Martin Schleyer.

## POLAND'S UNSWERVING COURSE

Warsaw. The positive results which Poland has achieved with its foreign policies are inseparably linked with its friendship, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. This was stated by the PZP news agency in its report about the meeting held here by the Polish Council of Ministers who discussed the key tasks in the country's foreign policies for 1984.

The Polish Council of Ministers stressed that the development of American missiles which the United States has started in some NATO countries has led to the emergence of a new political

situation in Europe, which has lowered the level of international security. In this situation, Poland sees as its top priority to strengthen its links with other countries of the socialist community as part of the Warsaw Treaty. It was noted that an important element in the consolidation of NATO's aggressive policies is the part Poland is playing in the implementation of the political line pursued by the socialist community, especially in the realization of the peace treaty member-countries and the proposals made by the Soviet Union towards disarmament.

## Round the Soviet Union

THE WINTER FISHING SEASON HAS STARTED IN THE TATAR STRAIT WHICH LINKS THE SEA OF JAPAN WITH THE SEA OF OKHOTSK. Teams from the lower Amur and Sakhalin collective fishing farms are fishing here for nasego under the ice. Thanks to the reliable protection of the water, the strait is inhabited by the world's biggest shoal of Amur caluga and there are steady increases in the

shoals of pelanges, herrings, nasego and plaice. This year, it is hoped to catch much more fish than last year.

IN YALTA ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD MARKING THE BIRTHDAY OF THE WRITER, ANTON CHEKHOV. In commemoration of the event the writer's former house, now a museum, has acquired a series of pictures by local artists and the theme: "Chekhov's Places in Yalta". An evening dedicated to Chekhov was held in the city's theatre named after the writer. Taking part were men of letters from Moscow, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

## KARAKUM DESERT SEA

The construction of the Zaida reservoir, the biggest in Turkmenistan (Central Asia), being built in the upper reaches of the Amudarya River, is now gaining momentum. A river flow regulator — one of the main projects of the hydrotechnical complex with over 500 cu m of water passing through it per second — has been put into operation here.

The waters of the Amudarya River will now flow through

this massive structure into the Karakum main canal along a 25 km extension channel. This will help repair and preventive works to be carried out on the water seeping projects at present operating on the canal. Later on the new hydroproject will start to release water into the giant bowl of the reservoir, which will cover area of 580 square kilometres in the south-east of Turkmenistan.

Alicia Alonso: we are on the lookout for good dances



There were 125 dancers and eight choreographers in the Cuban National Ballet Company, and we produce ten to 14 ballets a year. Our interests and themes are wide-ranging but one main principle is to seek out innovations while basing ourselves on the traditions of classical ballet — and we do that every day. In other words, what we are looking for is good dances.

Photo by Valery Kislyov

(For more details turn to page 6.)

## DEDICATED TO THE FIRST COSMONAUT

The Soviet Union is preparing to solemnly celebrate fifty years since the birth of the first cosmonaut of the USSR, Yuri Gagarin, whose flight in space was the first in human history. During the preparation and the celebration of the anniversary, exhibitions will be held in various venues: at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, at the halls of the Central Club, of Aviation and Space flights and at the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR. They will all be devoted to Soviet space exploration and its contribution to science, technology and the capabilities of being space flights for the benefit of all peoples everywhere.

The USSR Space Exploration Federation has established a Yuri Gagarin medal. It will be awarded to the best scientists, designers and engineers for worthy contributions towards space exploration, as well as to writers, journalists, film makers and photographers — for disseminating Soviet achievements in the exploration and conquering of outer space for peaceful purposes.

On March 6, the cosmonaut's birthday, an anniversary meeting will be held in the Hall of Columns at the House of Trade Unions in Moscow.

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## APPEAL FOR AN END TO ARMS RACE

Geneva. More than forty representatives from international organizations and a number of national anti-war movements, including the Soviet Peace Committee, have attended a special committee meeting of non-governmental organizations on disarmament.

They have issued an appeal to the delegates attending the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. In the appeal the delegates emphasized the need for the Conference to give special consideration to such problems as the commit-

ment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to an agreement between the states attending the Conference on curbing military force and on freezing nuclear armaments.

The special committee meeting of non-governmental organizations on disarmament also pointed to the need for an international treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear tests and for a convention to ban the designing, production and accumulation of stocks of chemical weapons and to eliminate these chemical weapons currently existing.

## Sweden will shoot down cruise missiles

London. Sweden is modifying its air defence forces in order to be able to shoot down the American cruise missiles if they cross into that country's air space. "The Observer" newspaper of London writes that this decision is a consequence of NATO's move to also first-class nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Sweden has decided to change its military planning previously based on the need to repel "the threat from the East".

In this connection, "The Observer" quotes the head of Sweden's defence staff, Rear-

Admiral B. Stenlund as saying that his country's leadership will regard any appearance of cruise missiles in Sweden's air space as a violation of its neutrality. All these missiles will be shot down immediately, he stressed.

"The Observer" points out that there is a growing concern among the Swedish people over the fact that quite a number of direct routes for cruise missiles will cross the air space of Sweden if they are launched from the north of Europe including places like Greenland. In order to hit targets in the Soviet Union.

## Resumption of dialogue urged in Lebanon

Beirut. A resolute demand for the immediate withdrawal of the so-called multinational force which backs the American Marines Corps has come from the National Salvation Front. At a meeting held in the town of Zgharta, the delegates, who included the former Lebanese President, Sulaiman Frangie, former Prime Minister Rashid Karamé, and Chairman Walid Jumblatt of the Progressive Socialist Party, outlined a

wide range of issues which have arisen because of the aggravation of the situation in Beirut and in neighbouring areas where clashes continue with heavy loss of life.

In the final document of their meeting published by newspapers in Beirut, the delegates say that resumption of the national dialogue to restore peace in Lebanon can be held only if there is no more pressure on the country from outside.



Keep a tight grip on my gills, Mom!

Drawing by Konstantin Rybolov

## KINNOCK CRITICIZES REAGAN

New York. In an interview with "The New York Times", N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, claimed that during his forthcoming visit to the United States he would firmly uphold his party's anti-nuclear platform, which includes proposals for closing all US military bases in Britain, including those with cruise missiles, as well as renunciation of the "independent British deterrent".

He reiterated that in recent years Britain's foreign policy

had been too closely linked to that of Washington. When a junior partner within an alliance cannot express his own point of view, he said, then in reality this is no alliance but an empire.

He sharply criticized Reagan's policy in Central America. It is incredible that despite the recent nightmarish experience in Vietnam, Washington is again ready to place itself in a similar position in Central America.

## VENEZUELA'S POSITION

Caracas. The Venezuelans share the alarm felt by the Soviet people over the role of the world. Venezuela will continue its efforts to promote resolution of international issues at the achievement of lasting peace on earth, said the Venezuelan President, Jaime Lusinchi. He was receiving a Soviet delegation, led by K. A. Blov, Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was on an official visit here to take part in the celebrations marking the hand-over of presidential powers.

The head of the Soviet delegation delivered to the Venezuelan President a message from the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet which stated the desire of the Soviet people to live in peace with all peoples and to curb the arms race and to prevent a nuclear holocaust. During a meeting, K. A. Blov told the President Lusinchi that the peaceful foreign policy moves taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union about the initiatives put forward by Yuri Andropov make the international sphere healthier, to ensure universal peace and to ensure mutual understanding and confidence and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two peoples in the interests of progress for the whole of mankind.

## The situation in Chad

Paris. Reports coming from Chad say that troops of the Hissène Habré regime have launched an offensive against the occupied by the troops of the Interim Government of Chad.

The French Minister for External Relations, Claude G. G. According to France Press, will discuss with Habré the present situation in Chad. AFP adds that there is speculation that the Chadian capital about 100 miles from the capital, N'Djamena, and that settlement is possible through negotiations. Pigaro warns that France is hardly bringing pressure to bear on Habré to order a halt to a more flexible approach. On the contrary, as is pointed out by Reuters, quoting a reliable source, the purpose of Claude Chaysson's visit is to give more confidence to the regime in N'Djamena. In view of this, observers stress that the developments in Chad are developments in a military and organized crime. Using clandestine syndicates, Laxali became Governor of N'Djamena and then Senator for that role. "Rebel" points out, in this context, organized crime was not only rife but had a period of prosperity.

The financial foundation for the close alliance between Laxali and the clandestine bosses came from a casino which he owned together with his brother. The casino cost five million dollars, of which the brother only contributed 1,500.

The rest was supplied by their "friends". During a 1972 investigation by the Internal Revenue Service of the United States, it was established that two million dollars annually from the casino's takings went into the hands of the "Sacramento" newspaper points out.

## Appeal from West German MP

Bonn. Dietrich Stobbe, a Social Democratic deputy in the West German parliament, has called on West Germany's NATO allies to take joint action in order to get Washington to reverse its policies in the direction of cooperation between the two great powers. Writing in the "Neue Gesellschaft" magazine, Stobbe leveled criticism at Bonn's policies of "adaptation" to Washington's line.

Stobbe believes that politics in Bonn has lost its priority since the West German foreign minister speaks about the need for a "military linkage" with the United States to be turned into a "firm political linkage". However, Stobbe believes it necessary for a self-confident Europe to fight for greater influence in the alliance and for a new political strategy.

## FACTS and EVENTS

More than 10,000 Afghan civilians from the Western Afghan province of Nangrahar, who left their country due to the influence of hostile propaganda, have returned to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to the Bakhar news agency, the Afghan revolutionaries have provided the returning families with both housing and jobs.

The National State Council at Hanoi has decided to set up special missions to investigate the crime of former government leaders who are being kept in custody. The former government was overthrown in a military coup in December of last year. On February 4, the United States carried out its first underground nuclear test this year. The device, with a yield varying from between twenty and 150 kilotons, was exploded at the Nevada testing range.

## PEOPLE

Paul Laxali is believed to be one of the most influential people in the United States. He is a US Senator and General Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Even though he was appointed to the post of General Chairman by his friend, President Reagan, Laxali owes his relationship and almost all his political career to the mafia.

According to the magazine, "Rebel", the alliance between Laxali and the mafia began in the 1940s, when the two major industries in Las Vegas, Nevada, where Laxali began his political career, were gambling and organized crime. Using clandestine syndicates, Laxali became Governor of Nevada and then Senator for that role. "Rebel" points out, in this context, organized crime was not only rife but had a period of prosperity.

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American helicopters hovering over the Nicaraguan border. Photo from "L'Humanité"

## AUSTRALIA'S CONCERN

Tokyo. Australia opposes the skyrocketing build-up to military preparations by Japan. This was declared at a press conference here by the Australian Prime Minister, Robert Hawke who was on an official visit to Japan. He said that the region is concerned over the plans for sharp increases to Japan's military expenditures, and made special reference to Tokyo's preparations for military operations in communication lanes in the Pacific within one thousand kilometers of Japanese shores.

The Australian prime minister condemned plans by the Japanese Government to dump radioactive wastes from nuclear stations in the Central and South Pacific, describing this as one of the gravest problems in relations between Canberra and Tokyo. Not only Australia but also the neighbouring states feel profound concern over the Japanese Government's intentions to

use this region into a dump for wastes highly dangerous to human health.

These statements reveal serious differences between the two countries, which is reflected in the communiqué issued at the end of Hawke's talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. In the communiqué, Tokyo insists that its heavy military preparations pose no threat to neighbouring states. However, Hawke's press conference has shown that such "peaceful" statements cannot eliminate the growing concern in the region. They are in obvious contradiction with the actual policies of Japan which has over the past ten years been annually increasing its spending for military purposes by as much as seven per cent, and which is making provocative preparations for the establishment of its control over the Pacific transport communication lanes.

## WHO USED THE 'MONASTERY LINE'?

New York. The Vatican alleged Nazi criminals to escape to the Western Hemisphere along the so-called "monastery line", a TASS correspondent was told by the American writer and journalist, C. Allen. Operating in parallel was a "rail line" set up by the American Army's counterintelligence. These two "lines" often crossed each other, with the Vatican helping the Americans in taking the next step out of Europe. One example is the flight from France to Bolivia of the Nazi murderer, Klaus Barbie. Judging by official documents, he found himself protected by the Vatican in Genoa after the American special services had found him of no further use.

It was a Vatican representative, "Father" Dragunovich, who gave Barbie the alias, Klaus Altmann, obtained a false passport for him and provided him with a Bolivian visa. In that country the hangman of Lyons was taken under the protection of Father R. Romano of the Franciscan Order.

The US Army counterintelligence, to whose documents "Father" Dragunovich is described as a "well-known" east and west criminal, made a wide use of his services to lead people like himself to Latin American countries. Counterintelligence paid between 1,000 and 1,400 dollars for each of these operations.

Among dozens of particularly dangerous war criminals whom

the Vatican saved from well-deserved punishment, were Rigo's henchman E. Roschmann, Treblinka's commandant P. Stangl, and the inventor of the gas chamber W. Rauff. It has now been established that these people have taken care of by the Vatican were linked with the CIA.

The existing documents and testimony show that it was obviously with the Vatican's help that Crociani's henchman A. Pavetto and the Nazi criminal, A. Eichmann were taken from Europe to Argentina. They both went to Genoa which was used by the Vatican as a half-way house to take the war criminals to Latin America.

## OF INTEREST

## How much sleep do we need?

How long does a healthy person need to sleep? Investigations by a group of doctors specializing in the brain have shown that the need for sleep depends on individual peculiarities. Writes the "Soviet" newspaper, after examining 100 people it was found that for eight of them five hours of sleep per day is quite adequate, for 15 people — six hours and for 15-20 hours — seven hours. However, the sleep requirement for the overwhelming majority of the people being tested was from seven to eight hours per day. The doctors who conducted the investigation believe that length of sleep cannot be regarded as a criterion of a person's health.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## RELIANCE ON FORCE

It has been officially announced that the foundations of the present American foreign policy rest on force, and nothing but force, writes Major-General M. Momin, D. Sc. (History), in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Part of these policies are the efforts to achieve a military superiority over the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community of nations, the author stresses. Washington has succeeded in hitching its NATO allies and Japan to this bandwagon. The joint military spending by capitalist countries in preparation for war has grown from 24,000 million dollars in 1950 to 400,000 million in 1982. Over the past three years the Pentagon has been given nearly 640,000 million dollars in 1984 its budget will stand at 280,000 million, and over the years between 1985 and 1989, the American military appropriations will make up two million million dollars. The direct military spending by the leading West European NATO countries in 1982 amounted to 75,000 million dollars. Over the past ten years, they have spent more than 600,000 million dollars for these purposes, the author points out.

## A FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY

The West German public is deeply worried by the new phase in international tensions provoked by the deployment in Western Europe of American missiles, writes IZVESTIA Bonn correspondent A. Gligoryants. Leaders in Bonn are working hard to lessen the effects of their consent to the deployment of Pershings and Tomahawks, especially on relations with the Soviet Union.

Hard as they try, West German authorities have failed to conceal the fact that Bonn is working in tandem with the USA and has considerably helped aggressive world tensions. The writer points out that by agreeing to the deployment of American missiles on its territory, Bonn has helped Washington increase the nuclear threat to Europe. Thus, the present ruling coalition has crudely breached the factor and spirit of the Moscow Treaty and assisted in the marked cooling of the political atmosphere in Europe. Along with "rearmament" the USA is exporting to Western Europe militarism, hostility and military psychosis. Those who try to tell the peoples of West European countries with spurious promises of peace in the shape of American missiles must accept the grave responsibility for this trickery, the newspaper emphasizes.

## ISRAELI WEAPONS FOR 'GORILLAS'

Israel is acting as a henchman for American imperialism in Central America. This is revealed by numerous facts and examples by the Guatemalan journalist, Andres Rivas, writing in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

He writes that the cooperation between the Zionist military and the Guatemalan "gorillas" began in the sixties. Today, there are more than three hundred Israeli advisers, and in the north of the country the first Goliath rifles have been produced by a factory built by Israel. Those rifles go not only to the army of the Guatemalan dictator, but to the other reactionary regimes in Central America as well.

The small country, Guatemala is far from Lebanon and Palestine, but we are close because we are fighting the same enemies — American imperialism and fascist Zionism. In Lebanon, in Guatemala and El Salvador, villages are burnt up, set on fire by the bombs and napalm made in the United States, and the Lebanese and Guatemalans are shot at from the Goliath rifles. Thus, international terrorism which the United States has made into a government policy, is perpetrated by Washington and Tel Aviv acting in concert.

## CREATIVE COOPERATION

The cooperation among the CMEA countries has become a dynamic economic force of our time, having more than doubled the growth rate in national incomes by comparison to EEC members, writes L. Utiyanbayev, Cand. Sci. (Economics) in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, commenting on 35 years of the CMEA.

Between 1950 and 1982 the national income of the CMEA countries grew by 2.5 times as against EEC's 2.3 times. Over the 1950-1982 period industrial production in the CMEA countries grew 13.2 fold compared to the EEC's 5.7 fold. The volume of agricultural produce went up 2.3 times in the CMEA countries against 2.0 times for the EEC countries.

The CMEA countries, with one-tenth of the world's population, represent the largest economic complex accounting for third of the world's industrial products and scientific and technological potential, one-fourth of the national income and one-fifth of agricultural produce.

## Flogging of women banned in Pakistan

Islamabad. The military authorities in Pakistan have cancelled the flogging of women. Breaches of martial law committed by women were hitherto punished with the whip. Corporal punishment no longer applies to men aged under eighteen and over forty-five, nor to invalids if their state of health is certified by a medical commission. It has also been decreed that no more than thirty lashes should be administered at any one time.

This is some sort of progress whatever one could say to the contrary.

## VIEWPOINT

Yuri BUKSIN

## AGAINST INFORMATION NEOCOLONIALISM

The term "information explosion" has now become a current and popular phrase. But while mountains of information build up precipitously, misinformation overwhelms the consumer with hurricane force.

Quite understandably this situation aroused the concern of members of a recent Jakarta conference of information ministers from non-aligned countries. The representatives of 90 Asian, African and Latin American states urged their governments to prohibit industrialized Western nations from conducting "hostile propaganda against members of the non-aligned movement with the use of the electronic media".

While the Jakarta conference was establishing common ground on the attitude of the media to international affairs and the fight against the remnants of colonialism, reports from Zimbabwe said that US Associated Press correspondent M. Fawle was being denied accreditation. Explaining this move by his government, the republic's national information director, Yimbo noted that she grossly violated journalistic ethics in compiling prejudiced material about Zimbabwe. During her lengthy stay she deliberately sent out reports

distorting the real state of affairs in Zimbabwe and thus tarnished the news and regulations applying to foreign newsmen.

The incident of the American journalist is a concrete move by the Government of Zimbabwe in the drive against the "information aggression" by Western media. The discrediting by Western mass media of the foreign and home policy of developing nations is of a coordinated nature. Western correspondents' tales are taken up by the papers, radio and TV presented as genuine facts.

The colonial legacy lives on in people's minds and has for many decades propounded the racist concept of the inferiority of Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans. It is a legacy which is dying hard, all the more so since liberated states are confronted with a Western monopoly on information. Two-thirds of all news for the "third world" countries is supplied by four information "gigants" — UPI and AP of the USA, Reuters of Britain and France-Press of France — some 90 per cent of news comes to the developing countries from these sources.

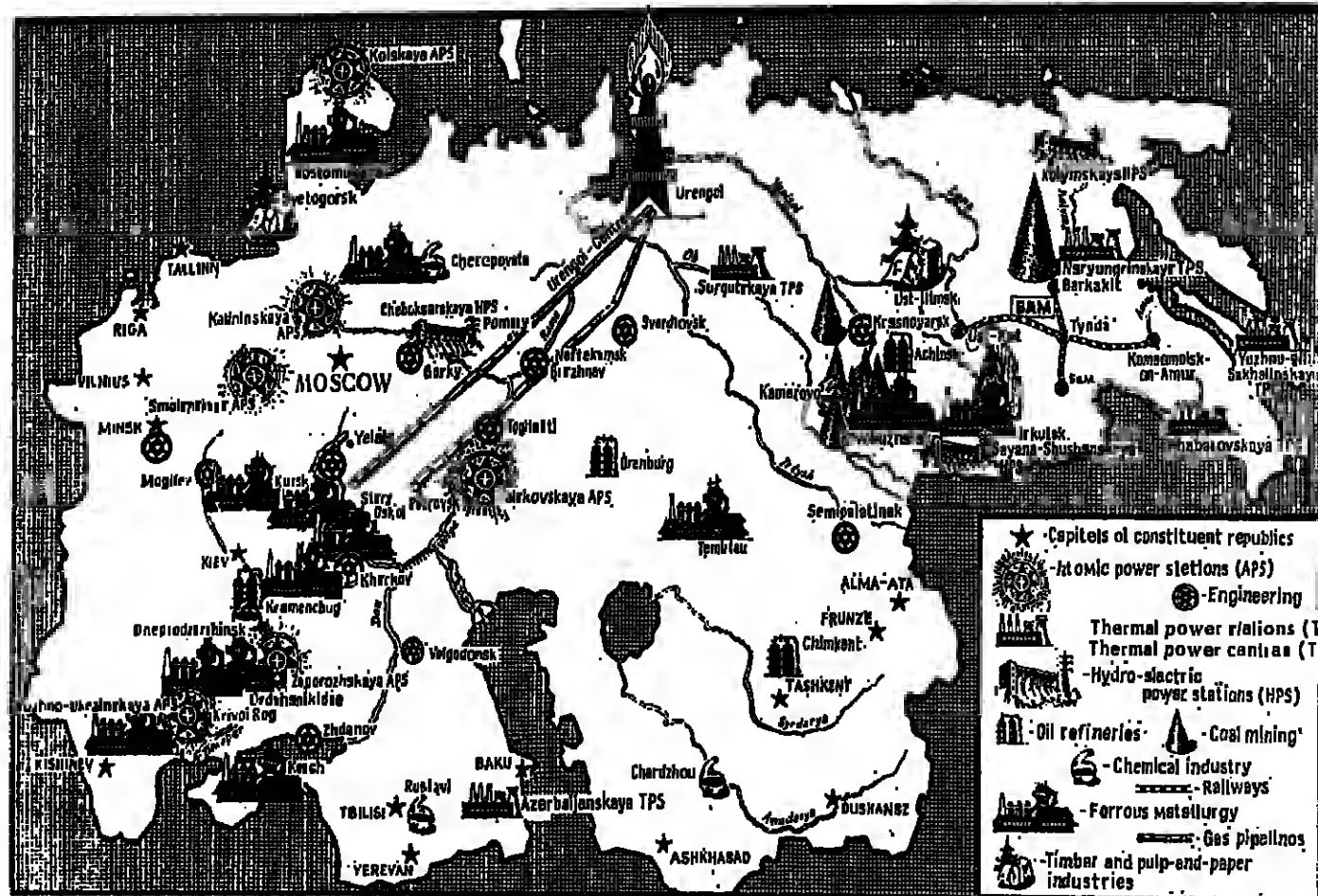


It is important to note that the Jakarta conference rebuffed US threats to UNESCO. The operation of this international organization which unites 161 countries has long been a thorn in Washington's side. The latter has been especially critical of the UNESCO decisions on the principles of a new international order in the area of information and communication. (Strictly speaking, it was precisely these issues that were discussed at the Jakarta conference). The real reason for the US dissatisfaction with UNESCO is that this organization is openly showing its hostility towards the fundamental institutions of the "free press". But it was stressed at the Jakarta conference that it was exactly the "free press" that was practicing information domination and manipulation or to put it mildly, the unobjective coverage of developments in relation to the "third world". A conference resolution directly stressed that the systematic attempts by the USA and other Western powers to discredit UNESCO and to make its operations ineffective are aimed at preventing the establishment of a new information order in the world.

The wide dissemination of culture and education among all peoples on the basis of equality, freedom and peace is indispensable for the preservation of human dignity. These words are written into the UNESCO Charter. In resolutely rejecting any attempts and pressure against this organization, the Jakarta conference reaffirmed its loyalty to multilateral international cooperation and non-acceptance of "information colonialism" eroding the very foundations of solidarity of peoples.

Concrete measures were outlined to eliminate inequality between the West and the developing world regarding the flow of information. The news agency pool of the non-aligned countries was asked to expand its operations and phase in modern technology. Attention was drawn to the training of newsmen in non-aligned nations and greater cooperation between national media.





## MAIN PROJECTS FOR 1984

This is a map showing the main projects for the fourth year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-85). The fuel-and-energy complex is given paramount importance in construction. Generating units with a total capacity of 13.5 million kilowatts will go into operation at new and existing power stations. Atomic energy will be commissioned at the Belakavskaya, Zaporezhskaya, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya and Kalinskaya atomic power stations, and the second phase — at the Smolenskaya and Kolskaya stations. New units will generate current at the Kolymskaya, Chokotskaya and other hydroelectric power stations, including the two turbines with a capacity of 840 megawatts each at the Sayano-Shushenskaya HPS.

1984 will see the Urengoi-Centre and Velye-Kursk-Dikantsk gas pipelines go into operation and the completion of the second phase of the Obukhovskiy plant and of the installation of equipment at the Chukotka oil refinery. New mines will provide the coal in-

dust with 20.5 million tonnes of coal per year, these include the Naryn-Gyrgyzskiy open-cast mine in Yakutia and the 50 Years of the USSR Azelskaya mine in the Irkutsk Region.

It is planned to put into operation facilities for the extraction of 20 million tonnes of iron ore, including the Kostomuksha ore concentration mill, built jointly with Finland. Output will go up at the Oskel electrometallurgical works, Soviet Union's first blast furnace-metallurgy enterprises. The construction of the world's biggest blast furnace with a capacity of 5,500 cu m will continue in Cherepovets.

In machine-building new facilities will be built at the Kirov turbine works in Khar'kov, the Atomash plant in Volgograd, the Krasnoyarsk plant of heavy excavators and at the Gorky plant of oiling machines, as well as in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Minsk and many other cities.

Transport largely determines the country's working pace. This year through Irkutsk traffic will start on the Baikal-Amur Railway. Leningrad complexes will go into operation at the Yuzhny, Ilychevsk, Magadan and Vladivostok seaports and mechanized moorings on rivers. 12,000 kilometres will be added to the country's network of roads.

As usual, attention will be focused on social development and improving living standards. All sources of financing will be used to build 100 million square metres of housing. New factories will be constructed for the manufacture of furniture, clothing, footwear and fabrics.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE ROKSKY TUNNEL, MADE IN THE THICK END OF THE MAIN CAUCASUS RANGE. Its construction is open a thoroughfare in the along the Transcaucasus way. The controlling of the not is now underway with construction of the road will go into operation in the second half of 1985.

● THE TALAOI AIRPORT, ARKHAENGELSK (NORTH OF THE ARKHOPEAN PART OF THE HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION AFTER RECONSTRUCTION. The new runway made possible to receive big plane in difficult weather conditions. With the re-equipment of the northern airport completed, development of the north-east sources of the Polar region will be speeded up. Today the fly out of Arkhangelsk to the railroads to many cities of the country.

## FROM MOSCOW TO LENINGRAD AT 200 KPH

On March 1, regular traffic will start between Moscow and Leningrad at 200 km/h. The train will cover the distance of up to 100 km in 10 minutes.

The first high-speed train will cover the distance between the two cities in 1.5 hours. The train will be 100 km long. It is hoped that by the end of the year this time will have been reduced to four and a half hours and next year, to 1.5 hours.

The measure which has been taken to increase the speed of passenger trains up to 100 km/h will also sharply increase the speed of all other trains, including those carrying cargo.

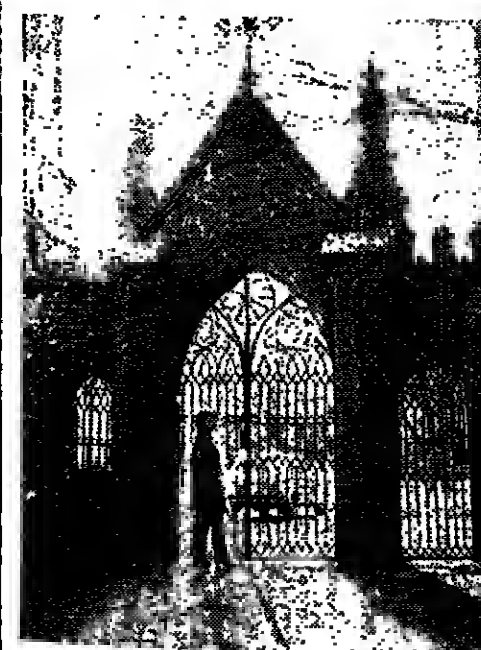
Preparations for the introduction of passenger trains running at high speeds are in progress on the railway between Moscow and Rostov-on-Don.

## Places to visit



A view of Vilnius.

## Renaissance and Gothic Vilnius



A corner of old Vilnius.

Looking at Vilnius from the hill tops that surround the central part of the city, or from one of its many bell-towers, and will see here one of the most beautiful and original combinations of little winding streets lined by the tiles of the steep roofs of the old town, intermingled with modern buildings. The old part of the Lithuanian capital dates from the 14th-15th centuries. Here one can find monuments representing all the basic styles in European architecture: Gothic (St. Anne's Church), Renaissance (the Vilnius State University complex), classicism (the Art Gallery).

A visitor may be surprised by the crooked streets in the old neighbourhoods, but there is an explanation for this. As early as 1530, the town authorities decreed that houses should be built in a straight line along a main road — a plan, however, that was never implemented for the land belonged to different owners and each one of them tried to cut a larger slice from the road. Some streets are so crooked and narrow that a car cannot pass along them. The tall facades of the buildings hide doors and courtyards whose charm remains unaffected by time.

In one such courtyard there is a bust to Francis Skirgas. For it was in Vilnius, in 1824, that this scholar and educator printed the first book.

## Weather forecasting

The "Akademik Korolyov" weather ship — a floating inflatable complete with computer centres and other facilities for launching meteorological rockets, recently returned to Vladivostok after

participating in a joint Soviet-American experiment. Khlyev, deputy captain research on board the "Akademik Korolyov", said that the joint work had been useful and mutually advantageous.

The American scientists working on board the weather ship had had plenty of opportunity to be convinced of the usefulness of scientific contacts with the USSR and of the sincere attitude of all Soviet people for détente and peace.

## OF INTEREST

### COLLECTION OF COLLECTIONS

Anything is collected now — from matchbox labels to old iron. The collector Ye. V. Vukobratov, who has been collecting for many years, has a collection of 5,000 specially selected clippings. A lot of interesting information can be found from even a brief perusal of the file on children and on children's literature, rare and old, treasure and thunderbolt. Another section contains over 800 pages about moths.

## HALLEY'S COMET... MAKING ONE MILLION KILOMETRES EVERY DAY

True, it is still very far from the Earth as yet. But the scientists have long been ready to welcome Halley's comet speeding towards us from remote outer space. Various projects have been planned, including a quite fantastic one — a flight to the comet itself. The day is fast approaching when the automatic messengers will start out into outer space.

The testing of interplanetary research probes has already begun. The mysterious visitor from outer space and the courier from Earth will meet 80 million kilometres away from this planet. They will stay close to one another for some several minutes. That is, according to cosmic standards. The distance from the comet's core to the automatic explorers will be 10 thousand kilometres.

Soviet interplanetary stations will be the first ones to set out in an attempt to solve the mysteries of this cosmic wanderer.

Our scientists are preparing the project jointly with other scientists from socialist countries, as well as from Austria and West Germany. An official emblem has been approved for the project and is coded Vega.

The first interplanetary probe is expected to be launched on December 15, 1984. The second one will follow it on December 22.

## Science and technology

### INTERFERON MASS PRODUCED

The industrial production of interferon is beginning in the USSR, using the achievements of gene engineering. Interferon, a physiologically active substance, discovered a little more than 25 years ago, is an effective means of combating viral and bacteriological diseases. Up until now interferon derived from donor blood was used for the prevention and cure of disease. But the need for this preparation is so great that it far exceeds the number of donors. In order to produce the large amounts needed medical workers were aided by molecular biology. The interferon gene was extracted by scientists and implanted into the DNA of rapidly propagating bacteria harmless to men — intestinal bacillus. The new generations of this bacteria were used for the production of interferon.

If one dose of the preparation is obtained from one litre of donor blood, the same amount taken from the bacterial preparation is 1,000 times more. 5 million doses of interferon for instance were obtained in industrial conditions in a little over a worker's normal shift period.

To obtain such an amount of interferon from donor blood, 25 million donors would be required.

### STUDYING THE OCEAN

The tenth academic institute — the Institute of Ocean Economics — has been set up at the Far Eastern Scientific Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It deals with the fishing industry, marine transport, ship repair and shipbuilding and offshore oil and gas extraction. At the point where the Pacific Ocean washes our shores, a complex of new branches of the economy is taking shape based on the development of oceanic resources: biological, power engineering and mineral.

### GHOST OBJECTS

Holograms are shown at the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow. Many of them are produced experimentally at the three-dimensional cinematography laboratory under the direction of Professor Viktor Komar.

In 1976 he made history by shooting the world's first holographic film, says Viktor Komar. It lasted for just 2 minutes. In 1985, he hopes to shoot a 10 to 15 minute holographic film in colour. If our research continues to be as successful, we may even be building holographic cinemas by 1990. And real people, rather than their reflections, will find themselves involved in the situations described in film scripts.

## VIEWPOINT

### HEALTH PROTECTION IN THE USSR: WAYS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF MEDICAL AID

Alexei SAPONOV, the USSR Deputy Minister of Public Health

For several decades the organizers of Soviet public health have assiduously been concerned with speeding up the training of personnel and the construction of disease prevention and treatment institutions which would ensure access to medical aid for everyone, everywhere in this huge country. This complicated task has now been largely fulfilled. The USSR boasts about 80,000 medical centres with a staff of over one million doctors (30.5 for every 10,000 people) and nearly 3 million specialists with secondary medical education. For every 10,000 people there are 127 beds in hospitals. This is one of the highest numbers in the world.

All our medical institutions have drastically changed. Polyclinics for example. Today most of them are major disease prevention and treatment centres with laboratories in different fields carrying out biochemical, endoscopic and cytological analyses. In the polyclinics the doctor can carry out a whole complex of examinations and simultaneously provide treatment for a patient. Apart from specialized departments they contain physiotherapy services, where electric, water and mud treatment is provided, as well as exercise therapy, massage, reflexotherapy, acupuncture and even laser therapy. It is no more chance that 80 per cent of patients today begin and complete their treatment in outpatient clinics.

The inpatient and outpatient service is the first contact of the patient with medicine (the population makes application to these institutions in the first place), and we regard its strengthening as one of the main ways to further improve the quality of medical aid. In the first place we are trying to ensure that in the operation of inpatient and outpatient clinics patients spend a minimum of time waiting for a doctor and, on the other hand, ensuring that the doctor has the opportunity to give maximum attention to everyone. This, naturally, calls for additional personnel but we hope that the problem will soon be solved: for several years now more than 60 per cent of graduates from medical colleges have been sent to work in such departments. At the same time we are making corrections to the organization of outpatient aid. To this end, polyclinics have changed over to a new region of work, more convenient for patients — from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. with one day-off. They also have new disease prevention departments. They will carry out a thorough examination before the patient sees a doctor, conducting preliminary examinations so that the doctor, the patient has asked for, can quickly receive objective information about his condition. So far there are only about 400 such departments but eventually they will be set up in all polyclinics.

We are trying to speed up this process because the staff members of these departments will soon have to carry out the new programme, the elaboration of which is now being completed by the USSR Ministry of Public Health. I have in mind the general preventive medical examination of the population.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### CONTROLLABLE EVOLUTION: DREAM OR REALITY?

Today the protection of nature is becoming an increasingly urgent task. The Soviet Union is doing a lot in this field. Professor A. Yablokov gives his views on the subject in PRAVDA. Perhaps, he notes, in time the entire complex of tasks involved in the protection of nature will be reduced to the problem of controlling evolution. The essence of the problem boils down to the fact that versatile living nature has to be "instructed" into a biosphere which is being increasingly changed by man. What is needed to achieve this is that the "ecological" or economic practice every decision should be taken bearing in mind the possible consequences for nature. Second, in relation to these species whose numbers are drastically declining directed changes in their biological features have to be worked out to help them coexist with man in the changing biosphere. Certain approaches to this task are clear mankind has thousands of years of experience in the creation of new kinds of plants and animal species, advances in genetics and many other areas of biology. The ways of ecological — or feel some of them — are more definite — for instance, the transition to management in hunting and fishing, from monoculture to polyculture in the farming industry. There are interesting prospects for the "return of nature" in towns.

Research in these areas is conducted by over 300 research establishments and departments of the country's higher educational institutions. But this, according to the author, is not enough. He believes that what is needed today is the creation of a purpose-oriented interdepartmental programme for the protection of living nature under the aegis of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

### ROBOT — HELPER RATHER THAN COMPETITOR

Let the machines do their work and human beings their work which more befits them. This is the ultimate aim of scientific and technological progress in the opinion of V. Vereshchagin, Soviet expert at the International Conference on Robotics and Automation in Leningrad. In the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, Robots first appeared in this country's industry back in the 70s. By 1980, 8.5 thousand of them had been employed. We are now witnessing the introduction of second and third generation robots. By 1985 the leading role will be played by smart microprocessor-controlled robot-manipulators with tactile, audio and video capabilities. A Soviet robotization programme will save about 100 thousand jobs or over 300 million roubles annually. Soviet people are not afraid of becoming redundant or of having their voices cut. Their working conditions do not suffer nor do they lose the opportunity of being retrained at government expense. The right to work is guaranteed for them by the Constitution and the smoothly developing economy. That is why workers themselves are eager to work in a more mechanized environment.

### SOLAR STATIONS TO BECOME FEASIBLE

The first Soviet solar experimental electric plant (BSS-5) will be commissioned in the Crimea next year, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports. Compared with the giants of modern power engineering, its power rating of only five megawatts will be small. The number of hours of sunshine in the Crimea is 1,900 a year. By using this energy, the station will generate nearly six million kilowatt-hours of electricity and save up to two thousand tonnes of equivalent fuel a year. However, this is not what makes the station so different. The paper points out that the BSS-5

is both a major research centre and a testing site which is to carry out a wide range of full-scale experiments and store all the necessary information for the creation in the future of effective solar power stations with ratings of hundreds of thousands of kilowatts. This problem is far from simple, since the solar barrier to be overcome is an economic one, or the building of solar power stations is presently very expensive. The search for feasible technical solutions is one of the main tasks in research today.

### CHILDREN'S THEATRE

What is the main purpose of theatre for children today? And what are the tasks and problems it faces? This forms the subject of an article contributed by the chief director of the Sorokov Young Spectator Theatre, People's Artists of the USSR, Yu. Kholodov, to the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. The author believes that in children's theatre it is impossible to separate the didactic function from aesthetic tasks. For both are built into the very "grammar" of children's theatre. Theatre for children is a special kind of art. Those who work in it are not utterly devoted to children, about of tenet have an interest in kids, to ensure the unity of artistic and teaching tasks. It is not to say that in children's theatre, as in the theatre of adults (which is what we have to talk about in the rising generation about) one should include in the window-dressing or avoid certain subjects. One should have an honest conversation about the present which, it should be said, introduces substantial changes into the very notion of childhood, adolescence and youth.

I have travelled widely and I have seen many works of art intended for children, in which the theme is devoid of any belief in Man, denying children any hopes or prospects for the future. It is wrong to walk in this way to a person whose personality is still in the making. As an artist I see my duty as being to strengthen in young people a belief in the good, and in the human ideal.



